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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892. NO. 1,561.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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TERMS:

For one year (in advance)	$3 00
For six months	1 75
For three months	1 00

OFFICE

Corner of Bryant and School Streets. (Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge	Wm H. Virden
Sheriff and Tax collector	J. J. Cook.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	James [illegible] Joseph A. Brown
Treasurer	H. M. Eddy
District Attorney	[illegible]
John J. Weles	Assessor
C. M. Walton, Coroner & Public Administrator.	
Superintendent of Schools	Geo. [illegible]
Supervisor, First District	William Calmat.
Supervisor, Second District	William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District	Wilkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District	N. S. Hunewill.
Supervisor, Fifth District	Henry A. Pitts.

The Board of Supervisors holds regular sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS

B. F. OSBORN & CO.,

NO. 774 MARKET STR.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

General [illegible]

CABINET

[illegible]

HARDWARE

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LEGAL

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable, and if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one-half (½) the Tax on Real Estate, where same not paid when due, is the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent was added thereto, is due and payable, and if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892, and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, for U. S. gold coin, to pay said taxes, costs and charges due thereon at the time of sale.

Taxes may be paid in Legal Tender United States Gold or Silver Coin, Treasury Notes, Bank Notes, Sight Drafts or Checks, will be first credited before the time of sale, and credit or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. COOK, Tax Collector

[illegible], County Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS

Have you written me yet? If you haven't, write and intelligent man or woman who is tired of poverty, wishes a position. I can undertake to train any such person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn a clear Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own locality, where they live. I will also furnish the situation, and a salary of $3000 a year, which you can earn from the start. I shall want a man or lady in each county. I have ready for such a position with permanent employment a number who are making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new, sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. G. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Crushed by His Gold.

Of misers who rolled in their gold I have often heard, but it is surely a new experience for one to die from the pressure of his accumulated specie, says a writer in the London Figaro. A poor-looking, third-class passenger in the train from Paris to Turin was a week ago taken seriously ill as the latter place was neared. He was still alive when Turin station was reached, and was carried off at once to a sofa in the waiting-room, where he soon died. On examination it was found he was wearing a belt containing no less than thirty thousand francs in gold, and death had evidently been caused by the pressure of this belt with its precious contents. The dead man had also rouleaux of gold under his armpits, though he was dressed in rags, and so far no clew to his identity has been discovered.

Etiquette of the Bottle.

The waiter first pours a little from the newly opened bottle into your host's glass. Why? Is it to cleanse the bottle of anything which passes off with the pouring of the first glass? No. Away back in feudal times it was a custom, too. In those times it told a man's guests that if his flagon of wine was poisoned the contents of his own beaker would prove it. So if a guest didn't see his host doubled up with the cramps, and his face working like a jumping jack, it was safe to conclude that the wine was all right, and the repast might proceed.

The Vocuse Mischief.

A cherry tree in a colony of negroes near Lake Contrary, Mo., bloomed recently and the old colored woman, who is credited with supernatural powers, declared that it was an omen of the approaching end of the world. The colony became excited, held religious services and waited for the end. But two weeks passed and the excitement began to subside. Then several trees bloomed and all the negroes in the colony packed their household goods and left the place.

A STUDENT'S TORMENT.

What "Neophytes" Must Undergo Before Admission to a Society.

From the time the Harvard student begins "running" to the time that he receives final initiation into his college society he is not supposed to wash, shave or comb his hair, says an exchange. He wears the oldest flannel shirt he owns, no necktie and has his trousers turned up at the bottom. He is obliged to do whatever he is ordered by any member of the society, each "neophyte" being the special slave of two other members. The regulation requirements, in addition to the more absurd ones, are to wake the members at some unearthly hour of the morning, and to sell newspapers and black shoes on the street. The candidate is required to ride a child's velocipede decked out with feather plumes and a many-colored coat; to chase horse cars, and then placing his foot on the step simply tie his shoestring to the disgust of the conductor and the occupants of the car; to take his bed apart every night, carry it out into the yard, and then put it up again; to go into the stores and violently berate storekeepers; to rise during a play at the theater and object to the acting, only to be forcibly ejected from the house; to write ridiculous things about himself and send them to the papers for publication; to kiss every baby he meets; to raise his hat and smile at every one he passes; to act as valet, coachman or footman to his tormentors.

TOOK HIM UP.

Salvation Army Girls Who Were Prepared for Emergencies.

Two lassies from the Salvation Army strolled rather than marched up Broadway the other night, carrying their bundles of the War Cry, asking every one they passed to buy, says the New York Morning Advertiser. The theater performances were just over and the streets thronged. Many were the rebuffs received, but they took it in good part and responded with a cordial: "May the Lord bless you!" At last the twain approached a crowd in front of a cafe near the Bijou theater. "Haven't any change," said a stout, red-faced sport, whose features are always to be seen on the Rialto. "All I've got is a twenty-dollar bill." "Lord bless you, sir, we can change it," said the meek little woman in the poke bonnet. "All right, here you are; I owe you a quarter, eh?" The soldier-girl handed over a paper and reached down in her somber dress for her purse. The purse was a great bag. She slowly counted out nine silver dollars, a dozen half dollars, and then quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies without end. The red-faced sport was so handicapped with coin when she gave him the change that he could hardly move. "May the Lord bless you, sir!" said the demure woman as she moved away. But there was a twinkle in her eye and a quiver around her mouth that made the crowd laugh heartily. The Salvat on Army girl had called the sport's bluff.

OVAHERERO WOMEN.

Peculiarities of the Female Hottentot and Her Love of Gee-Gaws.

Among the inhabitants of the German domains of southwestern Africa the Hottentots, Bastards, Mountain-Damara, Ovaherero and Ovambo, future supremacy lies undoubtedly in the hands of the Bastards, the offspring of white men and native women, who are at the present day far in the ascendancy. The various tribes are always at war with one another, and the anthropological and ethnographical descriptions pertaining to them are highly interesting. Among the Hottentots the woman is the sole mistress or the house, the affairs of which she controls absolutely. Without her permission the husband and father cannot drink a cup of milk or eat a piece of meat. As with civilized nations the Ovaherero woman is a lover of gee-gaws. She stands at the head of the tribes of southwestern Africa as the prime devotee to the most massive adornments that she can pile on her body. Long chains of iron beads of enormous weight hang from her neck and are wound around her head and ankles as well as the upper arms, while spiral bands of iron do duty as bracelets, encircling the wrists like a deep, broad cuff. The peculiar adornment of these walking iron mines weighs often more than the whole body of the woman herself.

Cunning of the Seagull.

An example of the cunning of the gulls was observed at Tacoma when several alighted on a bunch of logs that had been in the water for a long time, with the submerged side thick with barnacles. One was a big, gray fellow, who seemed to be the captain. He walked to a particular log, stood on one side of it close to the water, and then uttered peculiar cries. The other gulls came and perched on the same side of of the log, which, under their combined weight, rolled over several inches. The gulls, step by step, kept the log rolling until the barnacles showed above the water. The birds picked eagerly at this food, and the log was not abandoned until every barnacle had been picked.

About Cranberries.

Cranberries are found all over the world in ferny or marshy places. England, which has a small, fine variety, imports them largely from America, Russia and Holland. She has, also, of late years cultivated a variety called snowberry, which is pure white and was brought from Nova Scotia. This cranberry has a perfumed taste, like bitter almonds.

NOBILITY IN ITALY.

Reasons Why It Is Numerous and of Comparatively Little Account.

The opinion is somewhat current in the United States that the marriageable daughters of rich Americans, as well as their fathers and mothers, are frequently attracted by Italian titles of nobility. Whether this opinion is correct or not, the status of this nobility is one of the subjects that attracts the attention of the students of the social condition of Italy. Ten years ago there were in the peninsula, according to a distinguished authority, 400 princes, 458 dukes, 985 marquises, 1,059 counts, 325 barons, and 5 vicounts, as well as 1,234 persons of patrician rank, 3,273 with a right to the designation of "noble," 318 distinctively signori, and 46 hereditary knights. In the "Golden Book of the Capital" were inscribed 321 patrician families, of which 28 had the title of prince and 8 that of duke, while the others were marquises, counts, or simply patricians. Five orders of nobility were recognized. The causes of this extraordinary profusion of titles are two in number. Under the old regime there were a dozen or more independent sovereignties, and an equal number of "fountains of honor," all of them influenced by the usual motives in the distribution of titles of nobility. Every king or grand duke must have his court and noblesse. Indeed, the heads of small states and principalities are very apt to distribute titles with more liberality than great kings and emperors. Then by custom an Italian nobleman bequeaths his title to all his sons, no matter how numerous they may be, although the eldest is the head of the house and the proper successor to the title; a custom that results in a numerous pseudo nobility. As all the "fountains of honor" but one dried up with the unification of Italy, it is fair to suppose that fewer persons are ennobled now than formerly, but, as the old nobility or nobilities are very numerous, and as the other cause continues to act, there is no reason to fear an immediate scarcity of titled personages. It should also be observed that the Italian princes are by no means the equals in rank of the English princes. In England the title is reserved for the princes of the blood; not so in Italy and in other continental countries.

Perhaps it is needless to say that the power of the Italian nobility is but a figment of what it once was. The march of democratic ideas, the spread of the commercial spirit and the increase of wealth have played havoc with the old aristocracies. No doubt the Italian nobles still possess very considerable influence, but much of what they once had has passed to the professions and to the representatives of industrial and commercial life. They are not conspicuous in politics, or in the army or navy. M. Rudini, the present prime minister, is indeed a marquis, and is reputed to be very wealthy, but he was in no way prominent until he became the head of the coalition cabinet on the downfall of Crispi.

FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

A Measure for Their Classification and Promotion.

The bill for the classification of clerks in first and second-class post offices which congress is considering ought to become a law without opposition, says the Century. It was prepared by the National Association of Post Office Clerks, and is a measure conceived and designed for the sole purpose of securing just and fair treatment to a very hard-working and meritorious body of public servants. It fixes their compensation upon an equable and reasonable basis, insures promotion according to service and ability, and makes faithfulness and efficiency the sole requisites for permanent employment. It is a measure in the interest of true civil service reform, as well as national justice, since it classifies the service, makes it mandatory that all appointments to the higher grades shall be from the lower grades, on the ground of proficiency and length of service, and requires that all new appointments shall be to the lower grades after competitive examinations as required by the civil service act.

Under the present system, or rather lack of system, the clerks have no classification which insures promotion according to service and ability, have long hours of labor, are poorly paid and have no annual vacation. To say that a great and rich government like ours is justified in treating its employes in this heartless, unfair and parsimonious manner is obviously absurd. A private employer who pursued such a course would be censured roundly by all reputable men. As a nation we are abundantly able to pay our servants fair wages, and we ought to see that it is for the best interest of the whole public to have our post office clerks a permanent, well-drilled, intelligent, capable and contented body of servants, for it is only from such a body that the best service can be obtained.

Very Different.

An American lady, visiting Paris, was continually interested in the smart little boys, in white caps and aprons, who deliver the wares of the pastry cooks. One day she said to one of these boys, who had brought her some cakes: "Ah, I suppose you get the benefit of one of these cakes yourself sometimes." "What do mean, madame?" "You eat a cake now and then?" "Eat them? Oh, no, madame, that wouldn't do. I only lick 'em as I come along!"

HUMAN FREAKS.

Misshapen Beings Who Are Exhibited for Gain.

There is no business more thoroughly cut and dried than that of the exhibition of freaks. Freaks are born, not made. Of course there are imitation freaks, just as there are imitation coins, but they have no real value. Every genuine freak, says the New York World, is known to every museum manager and rival freak in the country and has a definite standing. Their traveling life is not dissimilar to the average actor's, and their conversation is very like that of the barnstormer. It usually consists of startling facts, such as "Stewart, the truncated fraction of humanity, is playing in Cleveland," and that "the electricity in Mattie Palmer, the magnetic girl, gave out Friday last while she was playing in Hoboken and she was docked five dollars in consequence." These standard freaks—indeed, they might in some cases be called classic freaks—have a fixed salary for which they exhibit their misshapen selves and breathe the foul air of the museum for twelve hours a day. The salaries seldom fall below twenty-five dollars for a good freak and frequently run up as high as fifty dollars. Millie Christine, the two-headed nightingale, who was a contemporary of Booth and Barrett, and occupied about the same position in the freak business as they did in the theatrical firmament, is said to have received four hundred dollars per week. There are, of course, occasional freaks, such as feasters and sufferers from big fires and floods, but they are regarded as interlopers and hold no real position among the genuine article.

OPPOSED AN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser Prevented from Going Up in a Balloon.

During his visit to Heligoland the German emperor, wishing to study the fortifications of the island, expressed an intention to make an ascent in a balloon which is kept for the purpose. Against this project, says the Irish Times, the emperor's brother and other officers protested, alleging that the emperor should not risk his personal safety in a balloon, even a captive one.

The emperor still persisted, when Gen. Von Hahnke placed himself bodily in his sovereign's way, blocking the path, and at the same time declaring that a law of Prussia forbade the king to risk his person unnecessarily, or to "travel outside Europe" without the permission of the upper branch of the Prussian legislature. The emperor would violate this law, he declared, if he proceeded in the balloon.

The emperor, who has the reputation of being a very headstrong man, stood still a moment while the officers about looked on in wonder at the spectacle of a subject opposing physical force to the monarch's will. Then the emperor embraced Gen. Von Hahnke, assured him that he was entirely right, and afterward presented him with the grand cross of the order of the house of Hohenzollern.

CARELESSNESS OF MINERS.

Sometimes the Cause of Terrible Accidents.

Not a few of the unexplained explosions in coal mines arise from the carelessness of miners and their disobedience to orders. In some mines where gas is known to abound in dangerous quantities every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of the miners. Safety lamps are provided, and in some places the miners are even searched before descending into the mine to see that they have no matches or other materials for making a light. The safety lamps are locked before the miners are allowed to take them below, and yet, even in spite of all these precautions, it has been known that a miner has picked the lock of his safety lamp and opened it to light his pipe. After doing this once with impunity he will naturally take the risk at any time when he wants a smoke, and thus it is quite possible that hundreds of lives have been lost through somebody's desire for the solace afforded by the pipe. Of course, nobody can say this is so, for if the miner is killed he cannot tell about it, and if he escapes he is not likely to mention the fact of having opened his lamp; but it is among the probabilities, and miners have been known to take greater risks than that of opening their lamps in a dangerous atmosphere.

THUMBS AND PROFANITY.

They Seem to Go Together, and Bear Each Other's Burdens.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer, while putting down a carpet under wifely supervision and criticism, how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his ready mouth? writes Robert J. Burdette in the Ladies' Home Journal. People think it is because the application is soothing. But no; it is an involuntary movement, same as winking. The man cannot help it. Nature knows what the man would be apt to say under the circumstances, and so she has provided him with a stopper, and has ordained that whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take very much to nearly kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't want to—by a sort of interlocking system the thumb flies into his mouth and stops him up, so that he can't say anything. Some men whom you and I know should be provided with an extra thumb which they might carry about in their hand all the time it wasn't in active use. It would be a great thing, wouldn't it?

UNCLE SAM'S DAILY.

Interesting Facts About the Publication of the Congressional Record.

The Congressional Record for the Fifty-second congress lately made its appearance. Some interesting facts are connected with this official gazetteer of the proceedings of congress, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. Altogether, the publication makes more typesetting and presswork than half a dozen ordinary papers in the United States. It sometimes has from 100 to 125 pages of solid matter, which would make an octavo book of 400 to 500 pages. It requires an enormous amount of type to get out the Record. A new dress is procured at the beginning of about every other congress—every four years, and sometimes every two years. A new dress means over 100 tons of type—many times more than there is in a dozen of the largest printing offices, including type of all grades.

About 13,000 copies are published. Each member of the house gets about 27 and each senator about 40 copies daily. These they have mailed daily from the government printing office to those they wish to have them. Some of them are preserved and bound at the end of the session, all free of cost. A new dress of type for the Record costs in round figures $73,000. It costs probably $3,000 to $5,000 to give a first-class daily newspaper a new dress. The type came from the foundry in Chicago and filled 383 boxes, averaging a weight of 115 pounds.

The old type is sold at the best prices the public printer can get. It is usually about half worn when sold and ordinarily commands about five cents a pound more than the metal is worth. Many newspapers in the country have been given a new dress from the old dresses of the Congressional Record. A two-year-old dress of the Record is ordinarily not worn more than that used for twelve months in a country office, as there is so much in use here, and then everything is stereotyped.

TURNED TO STONE.

A Monument to Woman's Constancy and Man's Perfidy.

While on the trip through North Dakota, on which he got the piece of the cabin, Inspector Watkins was told by the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency the legend of the stone from which the place gets its name, says the Helena Independent.

Years ago, according to the Indian tradition, a buck and his squaw were on a journey down the Missouri river to visit some relatives at a distant point. Where Fort Yates now is the buck saw a young squaw of surprising beauty, with whom he fell desperately in love. In spite of the tears and entreaties of his lawful wife he refused to proceed on the journey or in any other direction, but resolved to stay right there with his new-found passion. The deserted squaw exhausted her entreaties and her tears, and finally arose to leave the place alone. As she did so she fell back in the spot where she had been sitting and turned to stone. There she has remained ever since, a standing reproach to her faithless lord and master and to all his kind. By a faint stretch of the imagination the standing rock from which the agency gets its name can be made to take on the outlines of a woman.

The Indians believe the story and pay homage to the monument of man's perfidy and fickleness and woman's constancy. While the inspector was at Fort Yates he saw an Indian approach the rock, bow reverently, and lay something at its base. When the Indian had gone the inspector and the agent went out to see what the offering was. It was a chew of tobacco, no heavy sacrifice, it might be said; but perhaps it was the last the Indian had.

A TRICKY ENGINE.

Railroad Men Believe It Is Possessed by an Evil Spirit.

Northern Pacific locomotive No. 571 is looked upon by all conductors, engineers and brakemen on the road as the rankest kind of a hoodoo. She was brought onto this division about three years ago, says the Yakima Herald, and has spent the greater part of that time in the repair shops. Her first wreck was at Prescott, the crew escaping with slight injuries. The next was a head-end wreck one mile from Buckley. The third was a frightful collision at Eagle Gorge, at which time Engineer Young and Fireman Cooper were killed. Then, in trying to butt a train from the track at Palmer, she was hurled into the Green river, and so, throughout her life, she seems to be possessed of the spirit of the evil one. Strange stories are told of a goblin perching itself on the pilot of 571, of the hose spurting blood when an attempt is made to draw water from the tank to wet down the coal, and of various mysterious pranks and caprices that the old engine is given to. "You may call it superstition," said an old Northern Pacific employe, "but there isn't a railroad man on this division but what fears 571, and they will all rest easier when she finds her way to the junk shop."

The Japanese as Smokers.

Among the people of the globe the Japanese, in their use of tobacco, as in many other things, would seem to be the most temperate as well as the most refined. The rudest coolie or the coarsest farm laborer equally with the lady of rank (the pretty geisha) and the minister of state is content with the kiseru, a tiny pipe which does not hold enough to make even Queen Mab sneeze.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 4, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

This will show you how the foreign commerce of the United States has been developed in the last three years ending March 31, 1889, our total exports of merchandise were $2,159,343,289.

For the three years ending March 31, 1892, they were $2,721,251,195, showing a gain in sales to other nations of $561,907,906.

No Boom Required.

Sacramento requires no better advertisement of her progress and unprecedented prosperity than her delinquent list as published in the Record-Union. It occupies less than one column of that paper, and the entire tax delinquent foots up a trifle over $250, from an assessment roll of over $30,000,000. And it is expected that most, if not all, of the delinquency will be paid before the day of sale. This is a most remarkable exhibit of the prosperity of a community, and the people of Sacramento may well be proud of this great achievement, and it will open the eyes of some of the booming Southern counties, which have delinquent lists that are perfect bonanzas for the printers. Two years ago the Los Angeles delinquent list occupied 300 columns of the Express, which had to print it in book form of 50 pages.

Napa county, out of a large tax roll, has only $1560 delinquency, which is also an excellent showing for that flourishing and beautiful county. Of course, the new revenue law, making taxes payable in installments is entitled to much credit for these close collections. As the law requires Supervisors, in levying taxes, to allow 15 per cent, for delinquency, the counties collecting so closely are great gainers, and in the case of Sacramento a good surplus on this percentage should be carried over to the credit of the taxpayers on this year's levy.

It took just seventy-three days to try and finally dispose of Deeming, and our contemporaries are asking, "Why can't we do the same?" The question is not hard to answer. The answer is that our attorneys won't let us. The government of this great country is of the attorneys, by the attorneys, for the attorneys, and if murder cases were disposed of here as rapidly as Deeming's was, see what a difference in fees there would be. In Great Britain last year there were less than 100 murderers—79 was the number, we believe. In this country there were nearly 6000, every one of them good for a fee and some of them for fees extending over a period of from two to five years. Then ask us why we do not hustle our assassins off the earth as the English and Australians do!—[San Francisco Report.

The Republican Clown.

The Republican National Convention will meet on Tuesday next, the 7th, at Minneapolis, when the next President will be nominated, and his name will be Ben Harrison. As the Stockton Convention might have known would be the case, De Young has already commenced making a fool of himself by wiring Col. Clarkson that the California delegation was for Blaine. The Republicans of this State will get a surfeit of him before the election. As soon as he reaches Minneapolis the wires will be loaded with what the great De Young is saying. He is all egotism.

Apologized.

Colonel Cole, of the Montreal garrison artillery, called on General Knapp, U. S. Consul General at Montreal, and apoligized for the outrage that had been committed by some irresponsible members of his corps in ordering the United States flag down from various stores on the Queen's birthday.

He said that neither the officers of his corps nor any of the militia officers in the city sympathized with those who had taken the flags down, and that the offenders would be reprimanded.

A few years ago wire nails were so dear farmers could not afford to use them, but now, under protection, they have fallen in price until they are sold for less than the tariff on the imported article, and consumers get home-made nails which are not only low in price, but the best in quality of any made in the world.

The Republican State Central Committee has elected W. F. Fitzgerald, M. M. Estee's law partner, Chairman, in place of Stump, resigned. The Committee will hold a meeting on the 20th to call a State Convention to nominate Electors and Congressmen.

The California delegation to Minneapolis left San Francisco on Wednesday morning and will be in that city at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It took seven cars to carry the crowd.

The great fight between Jackson, the nejro bruiser, and Slavin, in London on Monday, resulted in the breaking of Slavin's jaw, Jackson winning in ten rounds.

It snowed at Cheyenne, on Memorial Day.

AN ERRONIOUS IDEA.

The Lakeport Avalanche of last week says:

"Why is it that the Republicans of the State feel that they must concede so much to the metropolitan press? Some of them seem to think the State cannot be carried by the Republicans unless they have the support of the Chronicle and seem to be willing to concede everything that its ungenerous and selfish proprietor sees fit to demand. This is a very erroneous idea, and the sooner it can be eradicated from the minds of these weak-kneed Republicans the sooner the party will be wrenched from the power, that we are sorry to say, seem to have control of it. The bull-dozing tactics pursued by the Kelly-Crimmins-De Young gang at the Stockton Convention had its effect on certain Republicans from the interior. The threat made by George Knight frightened some but with those who understood the situation it had but little effect.—The true facts are the Republicans would be much surer of carrying this State in the coming election if the earth would open up and swallow De Young and his CLronicle and wipe them from the face of the earth.

The S. F. Chronicle is greatly overrated by the Republicans of San Francisco and by the State Central Committee, which empties its sack into De Young's pocket on his demand to "hold up their hands" and hand out their strong box, or take the consequences of his antagonism. The truth is, that paper has no influence in the interior. There is scarcely a Republican in the State that does not take and read the Examiner in preference to the Chronicle. While we do not admire its politics, we fully admit that the San Francisco Examiner is the best and most enterprising morning newspaper published in San Francisco. It has not the reputation of being a blackmailing sheet, nor has it ever attempted to wreck its party to gratify the personal spite of its proprietor, and consequently on these accounts, and because it is a grand newspaper it has double the circulation in the interior that the Chronicle has. The name of the De Youngs have been offensive to the nostrils of the people of this State for the past thirty years, and will be doubly so this year if his lick spittles persist in having him pose as a candidate for United States Senator. If the Republicans of this State hope to carry the next Legislature their County Conventions must pledge their Legislative candidates to oppose the election of De Young to the U. S. Senate. He should have a dose of the medicine he and his brother before him attempted to and did deal out to others.

Sensible.

At the late annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. W. B. Rhoades, State and County Superintendent of Young Womens' work said:

"We have given up the idea of ever gaining anything by politics, and are now confining ourselves to individual work. We expect nothing, or very little from legislation. It has been shown that the law cannot make a sober man out of a drunkard, or turn a bad parent into a good one. We must go from house to house to sow the seeds of temperance if we wish to harvest a higher standard of morality, and a better understanding of the duty of a Christian."

There is sound sense in the above utterances, and the howlers for "prohibition" should weigh them well, and endeavor to help their cause by less radical methods than they have been adopting By dropping out of politics as a party they can individually do much good by helping select good and square men for official station; by being content with the passage of laws leaving it optional with communities, as to whether they will license liquor selling or not, and be willing to abide by the decision of the majority, instead of forcing prohibition upon the people, and by so doing invite a violation of law and there by add to intemperance in the land, as has been evidenced in the cases of the prohibition States of Kansas, Maine and Iowa

It Should Pass.

A bill has been introduced in both houses of Congress authorizing the President to issue a proclamation recommending to the people of the United States the suitable observance of the twelfth day of October, 1892, being the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The bill recommends that the day be observed throughout this country by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in the public schools and other places of assembly, with the object of impressing upon Americans anew the intellectual, moral and social developments made possible by the act of Columbus.

This bill should pass, and doubtless will. The American people have too few holidays. A holiday as above proposed would for a time divert our attention from politics, and give our people a little rest to prepare for the great battle in November.

Some of the Republican leaders, or would be-leaders, are making fools of themselves over Blaine, and they may have to eat crow after the Convention nominates Harrison. He gave his word long ago that he would not be a candidate, and would not stand in the way of Harrison. Now let him stand by his word. We are Blaine from the soles of our 15's to the topmost hair on our head, but we want him to stay where he is. He is the right man in the right place. Harrison has given the country a clean, lively, and strong administration, and don't let's change horses now.

Another railroad company to run overland has incorporated in San Francisco.—The route to be taken has not been settled upon. Surveyors are out.

NEW TO-DAY.

1776. 1892.

The Citizens of

BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE

THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

☞ PROGRAM IN DUE TIME.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office, in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS P. HAYS,
Special License Tax Collector.
Bridgeport May 13th, 1892. my14

MOTIVE POWER HERCULES Gas and Gasoline ENGINES

Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engines now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.

MAKES NO SMELL OR DIRT.

No double or false explosions, so frequent with the unreliable spark.

For Simplicity it Beats the World.
It Oils itself Automatically,
No Batteries or Electric Spark.
It runs with a Cheaper Grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.

.....FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO

PALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
mh26-td Superintendent of Schools.

BRIDGEPORT STABLE.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ HORSES fed HAY and GRAIN at ONE DOLLAR per day, per head.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OTTO R. LARSEN,
ap16-tf Manager.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Board of Education, in the County Court House, in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on

FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, 1892,

for furnishing said county Text and Supplementary Text Books as follows: Books upon the subjects of Geometry, Botany, Drawing, and Writing. Supplementary Books upon the subjects of Reading and History.

A deposit of coin or a certified check, payable to the Treasurer of Mono County, for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25), will be required as a guarantee that the successful bidder will within ten days after the award of the contract, enter into a contract, and furnish a Bond, to be approved by the Superior Judge of Mono county, in the sum of $1,000.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Dated Bridgeport, April 12th, 1892.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
ap16-60d Superintendent of Schools.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication of Time Appointed for Proving Will, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of ALICE MAY SCHUMAN, Deceased.

Petition of M. J. Cody and G. B. Day having been duly filed on the 14th day of May, 1892, praying that the Will of Alice May Schuman, deceased, be admitted to probate, notice is here by given, that

MONDAY, the 6th DAY of JUNE, 1892,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the County of Mono, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said Alice May Schuman, deceased, and for hearing the application of M. J. Cody for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest he same.

Dated May 14th, 1892,

my21-td J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes
—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—AND—
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains.

☞ Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	87½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEBE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 129, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California; in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, March 5, 1892, mch5 90d

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main Street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS.

(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL.

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. ja30

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 27-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY

READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION,

A GIRAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 4, 1892

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. H. M. Eddy arrived home on Saturday evening last from Oakland by Gelatt's Carson stage.

Wm. Bousch, formerly manager of the Bodie store, arrived from Sacramento on Saturday evening last by Gelatt's Carson stage. On Tuesday he went to Bodie.

Harvey Boone drove over from Bodie on Saturday night and returned home Monday morning.

Willie Sinclair and wife arrived from Bishop on Monday, and will spend the Summer here.

Mrs. A. S. Montrose came over from Bodie on Monday to attend Memorial services.

Archie Mattheson, of Bodie, was here on Monday.

Mrs. Minnie Hampton was down from the Hot Springs on Thursday, calling on friends.

J. G. Pimental was in from the Hot Springs on Thursday.

MEMORIAL DAY.

A more beautiful day could not have been desired for the Memorial exercises than we were favored with on Monday last—Memorial Day. The early morning was cool and bracing from a light breeze from the North which made the flags float gracefully from the mastheads, until about ten o'clock, when the breeze died out and Old Glory hung listlessly. At 11 o'clock the Brass Band appeared in front of the Court House and played several pieces while our people assembled to take part in the exercises of the Day. A procession was formed, headed by the Band, which was followed by the few G. A. R. Veterans, members of Hancock Post, and citizens on foot and in carriages, and marched to the old Cemetery, where the Band played several appropriate selections, and a Choir sang "Cover them Over," and "Soldier's Memorial," during which loving, sympathetic hands were busy decorating the few remaining graves with Nature's offerings. The exercises there having been concluded, the procession then returned to the Court House where a lengthy procession was formed, headed by the Band wagon, and the new Cemetery was visited, where like ceremonies were observed. All the graves were decorated, and many were profusely covered with flowers, and the monuments entwined with wreaths and evergreens, by the loving hands of relatives. It was gratifying to see so much interest taken, the attendence being double that of any previous Memorial Day exercises. On Saturday and Sunday our people were out in the meadows and on the hillsides searching for flowers, which have been very backward this season on account of the cold Spring, but they succeeded in collecting a large variety, and enough to fill all requirements.

"HAND ME DOWNS."—A couple of our distinguished citizens, who, desiring to appear on Memorial Day and the Fourth of July in stunning new suits of clothes, recently gave a drummer for a San Francisco tailor orders for suits, to be delivered here by Memorial Day, one being a $50 rigout.—Careful measurements of both stalwart individuals were made, and the drummer departed figuring up his commission on his way out of the county, and the two to-be made proud possessors of suits that were to make their chums green with envy; could scarcely wait the dawn of Memorial Day, when they were to appear in their new "harness" The suits arrived in time, and both "got into them," or at least tried to do so, but one the $50 man—found himself in a "straight jacket" when he tried on his coat. His arms were useless. It was so tight the man was afraid to move fearing he would rip it to pieces, and it took sometime to peel it off him. The pants were a decided "misfit." The other party had the same experience with his coat, which was a couple of inches short across the back. But the "cuss words" came to the surface when he tried to get into those pants. The waistband was about two inches lower down than it should be for comfort and symmetry, and looks, and the top button and buttonhole could not be coaxed to come within two inches of one another. The upshot was, one of the disappointed ones dropped out of town and spent the day at Twin Lakes, and the other kept indoors on Memorial Day—miserable victims of a San Francisco drummer, who apparently overhauled one of the "misfit parlors" of the Bay City and sent them suits of "hand me downs" with little regard to their being able to don them when received. These gentlemen are out their "deposits" and express charges, and have been relieved of a great amount of "cuss words." It is very evident that the clothes were never "made to order," as no decent tailor or cutter could make such glaring errors in cutting or in the make up. When giving an order be sure you are patronizing a reputable firm.

A REVIVAL.—Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has been preaching in Bodie for the past week, has caused quite a revival in that town, many old sinners having been gathered in, and to-morrow he will give the Bridgeporters an opportunity to go into the fold.—Services will be held at the School House at 11 o'clock, and as Mr. Wilson is said to be a fine speaker there should be a good attendance to greet the gentleman.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Agreeably with the suggestion of the CHRONICLE-UNION of last Saturday, a meeting of citizens was held at the Court House on Monday evening to take measures for celebrating the Fourth. A. C. Folger was elected Chairman, and Charles. L. Hayes, Secretary. After a general discussion of the situation, the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, on motion the officers elected at the first meeting were made the permanent officers. On motion it was decided to celebrate the Day in good style, and the following Committees were appointed:

Finance—R. M. Folger, L. A. Murphey and A. F. Bryant.

Literary Exercises—R. S. Miner, W. O. Parker and C. L. Hayes.

Music—C. L. Hayes, W. O. Parker and C. E. Heath.

Joe. A. Brown was elected Treasurer.—The meeting then adjourned till Saturday evening, June 11th at 8 o'clock to hear the report of the Finance Committee.

A MISS-HAP.—There is scarcely a young lady in Bridgeport who is not a fine horsewoman, and at times they find the value of this accomplishment, as was evident on last Sunday evening on the return of Misses Ella Hughes and Birdie Murphey from Fales' Hot Springs. When near the Sinnamon ranch, about three miles from town, the kingbolt of the buggy broke and the horses started on an excursion with the front wheels, the sudden parting of which from the buggy throwing the young ladies out over the dashboard. Miss Birdie was opposed to the idea of the horses taking a moonlight pass alone so she clung to the reins and was drawn some distance before they found they could not get away, and stopped. She was considerably, but not seriously, bruised. Miss Hughes escaped with trifling bruises, but a bird cage containing a canary was badly demoralized.—They managed to right things and reach town in safety. As Miss Hughes was the heroine of two accidents of a similar character on two consecutive Sundays we hope she will not ride out to-morrow. This is leapyear, and good girls are too scarce in this world to warrant any of them taking chances of having their necks broken by a runaway team.

GET A MOVE ON.—Let us move in the matter of fencing in the Cemetery. Every person who visited the Cemetery on Memorial Day was impressed with the necessity of putting a suitable fence around the last resting place of our dead. While a few graves are inclosed by substantial fences, the large majority are exposed to the marauding bands of cattle and horses. As we have before stated, there is a small fund somewhere—or ought to be—which was raised for that purpose, and measures should be taken to increase it to a sufficient extent to put some kind of an inclosure about it, even if nothing but a wire fence. As it is, the Cemetery is a disgrace to us as a community, and while everybody is cognizant of the fact, there has been a lukewarmness in the matter that is not creditable.

Ball at Lundy.

Taylor & Stewart will give a grand ball at Lundy on the evening of June 8th, in honor of the completion and opening of their new hall—Lake View Hall, which is a large and imposing structure, and has the best dancing floor in the county, and we shall send a large contingent of Bridgeporters, including the "angel" of the CHRONICLE-UNION—we have no "devils" in this office—to inaugurate it. The Bridgeport Brass Band will leave here early on Wednesday morning to furnish music during the day, and C. E. Heath, C. L. Hayes and Grant Patterson, of this place, will furnish the music for the ball.

NO DEPUTIES.—The Supreme Court has again, on a re-hearing, decided that Supervisors have no authority to allow county officers to hire deputies to be paid out of the County Treasury. Officers requiring deputies must pay them out of their own pockets or do the work themselves. The next Legislature will have another tinkering job on the County Government Act.—It is to be hoped that Inyo county will this year give us a liberal minded, and justly inclined Assemblyman, as the Republicans of that county have the naming of the candidate for the next term. The salaries of Mono county are ridiculously low. The Tax Collector, who has to give a $30,000 bond, and is employed ten months in the year collecting State and county taxes, receives the enormous salary of $300 a year. If such a salary is not an invitation to an officer to steal, it is coming mighty close to it. And the same may be said of the Treasurer, who gets $600 a year.

FREIGHTS.—C. M. Stewart arrived from Carson on Monday with freight for A. F. Bryant, and Wash. P. Brandon arrived the same evening with freight for Lundy, which was transferred to Nay's team, Capt. Willie Butler, on Wednesday morning.

CLOSED.—The School closed yesterday for the term. A number of parents were present at the closing exercises. Next week we will publish the standing of the scholars.

WILL MEET.—The Wool Growers' Association of Mono county will hold a meeting at Fales' Hot Springs on Monday next, the 6th.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. Hudgens will be in Bridgeport on Wednesday the 8th, and will remain until Monday, the 12th.

A Plain Man's Ideas

"A Farmer" in Mississippi writes the following letter on silver to a New York paper. It presents an argument in a style as plain and clear as it is homely and forcible, viz:

"I am a farmer and do not know much about politics, but I do see some serious flaws in the Bland bill. The aim of 'the friends of silver' is to raise the price of that metal by putting Government credit behind it. Now, my county does not produce an ounce of silver nor an ounce of anything valuable in the mineral line. If the price of silver is advanced artificially, will it not take more of our timber, more pigs, more corn, more calves to get it? Are dollars to be made more plentiful? How? I know of just one way to get dollars, and that is to find some man who has dollars and who wants something he does not have, more than he wants his dollars, and who will give me his dollars for something which I prize less than I do his dollars. In other words, I trade my labor, my pigs, my cotton, my cows for the dollars of some man who needs labor, pigs, cotton, or cows more than he needs dollars.

"Now, if two employers are after one laborer, as in Montana, wages are high; if two laborers are after one 'boss,' as in some large cities of the East, wages are low. If two pigs are after $1, pigs are low; if $2 are after one pig, pigs are high. If dollars, of whatever kind, get so abundant that three or four of them get after one pig, pigs will go very high; and if dollars reach the point where they are made by the million out of silver, and copper, and tin, and represent nothing but themselves, pigs may be expected to hesitate before they will trade themselves off for something as common as leaves in October, and it will take a great many more 'dollars' to get one pig than it would take if the pig had no question of their value. But these extra 'dollars' will do the man who sells the pig no good, because the man who sells spools of thread and calico will want more of them for his goods. This happens, not because the pig and calico, are worth more, but because the 'dollars' are worth less. I respectfully urge that a far more popular measure will be the passage of a law making nine eggs a dozen."

FOR PURE FOOD.

The San Francisco Board of Health Notify Consumers which is the Best Baking Powder.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Board of Health can engage in no more laudible occupation than the examination of our food supply and the instruction of the public as to those articles it finds to be pure and wholesome, and which, therefore, consumers should use.

There are quantities of baking powders in the market to use which is certain detriment to the health of the consumer. They are made from alum, or improperly compounded from other chemicals, so that they leave a strong alkaline residum in the food. Many of these powders, having proved unsalable in the East, have been collected by their manufacturers from the dealers with whom they were left on commission, and shipped to the Pacific Coast. In the effort to gain a foot-hold in this market their unscrupulous manufacturers have indulged in extravagant statements both with reference to their own and other brands, claiming the most improbable endorsements for theirs and defaming the brands best known and longest used upon the Pacific Coast. This information from this high authority, therefore, is most opportune.

The strength in leavening gas indicates both the economical value and the purity of a baking powder. The tests made by Messrs. Thomas Price & Son, the well-known analytical chemist of San Francisco, show the Royal to contain 191 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was 51 inches more than the next highest in strength. This shows the Royal about thirty per cent. stronger than the best of the other powders and its use that much more economical.

The opinion of the Board of Health is as follows:

We, the members of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially aprove and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment, it is impossible to make a purer or stronger baking powder than the Royal.

JOS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D.
CHAS. McQUESTEN, M. D.
HENRY M. FISKE, M. D.
T. J. LeTOURNEUX, M. D.

Members of the San Francisco Board of Health.

Memorial Day was observed throughout the country in a manner highly creditable to the hearts of the American people.

ACROSS THE DEEP, TO THE FAR WEST,

On steamboats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick-headaches, and is an incomparable cure for costiveness and biliousness.—The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids, and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

SHORT TARIF SERMON.

New York Economist

INTERNAL REVENUE

During the first 75 years of our national existance there were collected from internal taxation about $22,000,000. Of this $3,000 000 went to pay the debts of the Revolutionary War; $4,000,000 to defend ourselves against France at the close of the last century, and $15,000,000 were required to defray the cost of the war of 1812.

From 1820 to 1847 only about $300,000 were derived from internal revenue, and from 1847 to 1863 nothing whatever. Since 1863 the internal taxes have produced a revenue of over $4,000,000,000. This means of revenue is no longer indispensable. Our tariff should be so adjusted as to do away, for the most part, with this form of taxation. We can arrange our custom duties so as to make foreigners pay a large share of our national revenue and so lighten the burden for our own people.

Something was done in this direction by the McKinley Tariff.

To further reduce internal taxes would relieve the industries in which distilled spirits are used.

It would relieve the tobacco industry.

It would remove thousands of tax gatherers and decrease the national expenses by several millions.

It would be in accordance with our Constitution and our American policy.

It is the policy of the Republican party

It is advocated by all friends of the temperance cause.

The Republican national platform of 1888 said:

We favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

From resolutions of the Union League Club of New York:

We advocate at the earliest practicable day the abolition of the Internal Revenue Department as the safest and wisest means of reducing the surplus and preserving unimpared the great principle of Protection to American industry.

From resolutions of the Union League Club of Philadelphia:

The United States Internal Revenue system of taxation should be repealed by Congress, and we call on that body to take the necessary steps to bring this about at as early a day as possible.

What Protection is Like.

Protection is like a good book; once in your hands you want to hold on to it.

Protection is to workingmen what flowers are to bees; it enables them to store away the fruits of their labor for future emergencies.

Protection is to labor what a solid abutment is to a bridge; a safe and sure foundation on which to rest.

Protection is as necessary to the growth, development, and elevation of labor, as the sunlight is to the flowers.

Protection is no respector of persons; it even extends its blessings to Democrats.

Protection is like a king; it confers dignities; it dignifies labor.

Protection is like a mother: it gives nourishment to industries.

Protection is like sun warmth; it cheers and gladdens the hearts of the poor.

Protection is like a valuable jewel; once you have it in your possession you do not like to part with it.

The Sacramento river has been and is pretty high from the melting snows in the mountains, and the people over that way got a big scare this week, but a break in the levee on the Yolo side relieved the anxious Sacramentans very much, and unfortunately many of the Yolo farmers will be relieved of their harvest work this season by the rushing waters over their lands, but let them thank God they are not in the Mississippi Valley.

DEATHS.

COYLE—In Bridgeport, June 3d, infant son of Thos. F. and Nellie Coyle.

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

SUMMIT GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the Twentieth day of May, 1892, an assessment (No. 12) of Five Cents (.05) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payably immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 62 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JUNE, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the NINETEENTH day of JULY, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

M. E. WILLIS, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 62, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

[my28 td]

CAPITOL SALOON,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT.

FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,

AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

RICHARD WHITFORD,

my21-tf Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

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IS THE

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OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

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IS ONLY $2.50 A YEAR.

MUSICAL TREES.

Singular Natural Curiosity in Connecticut.

A Grove of Chestnut and Walnut Trees Which Give Forth Strange and Weird Melodies — How the Sounds Are Produced.

This township boasts of a curiosity that probably is not duplicated in the entire hemisphere and probably not in the world, says a Hamburg (Conn.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. It is a musical grove of chestnut and walnut trees. This grove stands on the north side of Nickerson hill, which is the highest point of land in New London county, and all the trees are old, and there are but very few that are not hollow. The spot is well known among local hunters as a resort for gray squirrels, and many hundreds of these animals are taken out of the grove every year. Into the heart of the trees the squirrels have gnawed their way through the knots and stumps of limbs that have decayed and fallen to the ground. In many cases but the mere shell of the tree stands and if a fire is built in the hole at the roots smoke issues from one hundred holes above it in the limbs and the main trunk.

The peculiar sound caused by the wind blowing into these holes has given the grove the name of Singing Trees. In the summer, when the trees are covered with foliage, the wind has no effect upon them, but in the fall, when the leaves fall to the ground, the wind has a clear sweep at the trees, and it whistles, and moans, and hisses through the hollow trunks and limbs until it seems to one a short distance away that a horde of crazy demons are holding a grand jubilee among the trees. These sounds are produced only when the wind blows from the southeast. It then sweeps over the top of the hill and falls upon the grove apparently as the wind from the mouth of a boy falls upon a hollow key placed at his lips, and the sound produced, in many cases, is like that made by a person blowing into the nose of a bottle multiplied one million times. In other cases there is a nerve-shattering noise, as if a giant was blowing through an immense comb covered with paper. Breaking into these tones is, now and then, a short, sharp, shrieking noise and then a hissing sound, as if from the mouth of a thousand pythons in chorus.

Taken together, these hisses, and wails, and moans, and shrieks make a pandemonium that one doesn't care to listen to very long. The noise of these trees can be heard five miles away, and it has been heard to the leeward a distance of eight miles. Its roaring is looked upon by the people living within hearing distance of it as a precursor of a storm. Among the hills and valleys it is often impossible to tell correctly in what direction the wind is blowing, but when the roar of the singing trees is heard the wind is known to be blowing from the southeast, and preparations are at once made for a storm. In September, during what is known as the equinoctial storm, this strange grove is heard at its best. Then, above the howling of the wind, the roar rises and falls, like the moaning of ten thousand leviathans in the agonies of death.

THE DEADLY UPAS TREE.

Its Poisonous Qualities Really Exist—The Similar Effects of Hops.

The upas, or antiuris toxicaria of Java, has been long known as the deadly tree to many of the popular writers, which is, unfortunately, not a grave mistake, as credited by some. The tree, a large one, belonging to the same order as the hop, contains certain elements consisting of a peculiar principle, having all the activity of a very powerful poison. This principle is antiarin.

This plant, says the Medical Bulletin, when simply approached, regardless of handling, but aggravated by disturbing the foliage or exposure to night influences, is capable of emitting an aeriform matter which very unpleasantly affects many of those who approach it, causing a formidable eruption upon the skin and more marked tumefaction of the deeper layers of the surface, while others seem perfectly free from its influences.

Internally used, this plant is a poison.

In relation, now, with this plant, I here intend to show that the hop has such action in some individuals, as I will endeavor to demonstrate. Having had the occasion of directing the use of hops in the form of a fomentation, I advised that a large flannel bag be filled and then immersed in boiling water, allowing the excess of water to drain off previous to use.

In the course of the procedure a lady manipulating the operations was compelled to have her face and neck exposed to the abundant vapor which at the time caused no inconvenience. After the lapse of six hours a general burning of the skin ensued, accompanied by stiffness of the muscles, ending in a general smarting and tumefaction of the tissue, adding to the features very great disfigurement, and obliterating the eyes.

Chasing a Man with Bloodhounds.

In lieu of genuine hunting, which is temporarily at a standstill, the novel idea of starting off a youth on foot, and sending two bloodhounds in pursuit of him half an hour later, has commended itself to a certain sportsman residing in the neighborhood of the Quorn as a capital way of killing time. The opening run was a great success, for, after striking the line of a passing and naturally very perturbed traveler on the high road, the hounds were with difficulty stopped and transferred to that of the legitimate quarry. Traveling at a tremendous pace, and with music almost equal in volume to the cry of a pack of foxhounds, they ran all around Quorn village, their owner, regardless of snowdrifts, galloping in pursuit and taking fences just as they came. The end of the run was somewhat singular, as shortly the bloodhounds got up to the runner they evinced their delight by jumping up to him and trying to lick his face.

FISH CHARMED BY A SNAKE.

Fascination of Denizens of a Pool for a Water Reptile.

Approaching a pool as large as a big dining-room, we found "millions in it," and the fright that our moving bodies gave them sent them scurrying in every direction with such energy that the mere contact of one with another killed them by dozens. Then we laid ourselves quietly down upon the ground by the pool, one on each side, and remained motionless for a few minutes, and we were rewarded by a sight entirely new to us.

The water was perfectly clear and not above two feet deep, the day calm and bright and the proceedings below the surface easily observed. In the deepest part of the pool a school of little fish was swimming around and around in a ring of about two feet in diameter, the school being about six inches wide and apparently two or three layers deep.

Around and around they went, at the least motion on our part breaking ranks, to resume their circus at once when we were quiet again. We were interested, of course, and puzzled, and we tried for half an hour or more to learn the cause of such unusual movements.

Our talk, for we did talk, did not disturb them, from which we inferred that they could not hear us; our slightest movement did, from which we inthey could see us.

Carefully crawling a little nearer, we discovered the center of the moving circle was a large watersnake, coiled, quiet and watchful. Ornithologists have told us, in unreliable school books, that snakes can, and often do, charm birds, and some have, in their more elaborate works, tried to substantiate that theory. I never believed it, says a writer in the American Angler, and I certainly never heard of snakes charming fish, but what were these shad doing? Were they charmed?

If they were afraid of his snakeship why didn't they swim away, as they did when we stirred? Why, when our disturbance ceased, did they persistently return and take up their ceaseless round in so dangerous a neighborhood? These are conundrums that I can't answer.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S GRUEL.

The Author of "Home, Sweet Home" Wanted It Above All Things.

John Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home," was when a young man deeply in love with Mary Harden, a southern girl of grace and beauty. The New England Magazine recalls the following incident concerning the two, which serves to show that even poets may sometimes present themselves in prosaic phases.

One morning, while Payne was staying in the town where the young lady lived, he entered her house with a pale and dismal face.

"Miss Mary," he asked, pathetically, "do you know what gruel is?"

"Indeed I do," she answered. "Why, what is the matter?"

"Oh! those horrid biscuits at the tavern seem to be made of saleratus, lard and half-baked flour! Could you have a dish of gruel prepared for me?"

"Certainly," she answered, and hastened from parlor to kitchen to lay the case before Aunt Minda.

"Oh, Miss Mary," exclaimed that ebony priestess of pots and pans, "yer know yer ma not gwine ter like that. I never knowed gruel carried inter her parlor to company. Yer got no pride, chile. Go in ther house an' give ther gentleman fruit cake and pineapple cheese."

"But, Aunt Minda, Mr. Payne has dyspepsia and wants only gruel."

So the gruel was prepared and Rob Roy, the house boy, was summoned to serve it. He, however, proved to be as greatly flustrated as Aunt Minda by such a compromise of family dignity. He would have presented syllabub and cake proudly, but gruel would smirch the family escutcheon forever. Still his wounded feelings were mollified when he saw the steaming beverage quaffed like nectar.

"Rob," said Mr. Payne, "is there any more gruel where this came from?"

"Bless you, sir," replied Rob, "there's bushels!"

"Then bring me another bowl!"

Maine Indian Baskets.

"No chemist ever produced brighter colors than are secured by our Maine Indian basket makers," says The Lewiston Journal. "For the greater part of the material, ash logs are taken, though maple is cut for rims and handles. In the salt marshes sweet grass is found which, when dry, gives out a fragrant odor. Alder is steeped for pale red; white birch bark for bright red; cedar boughs for green; sumac for yellow; black comes from white maple bark. A slight solution of maple, however, shows purple instead of black. Lazy Indians buy logwood for black, redwood for red and fustic for yellow. A family of four basket makers in Oldtown cleared one thousand dollars last year in addition to the household expenses. In the same house where the baskets were made is a four hundred dollar piano, a Brussels carpet, lace curtains, plush furniture, a picture of a priest and one of the Virgin Mary, a Catholic epitome, a set of Cooper's novels, a stuffed owl and a peacock, also stuffed. Two canary birds sang in a cage hanging in the room and on a mat a tired fox-hound snored."

Business of a Lion Tamer.

Lion tamers are said to have great fascination for their work. A Frenchman named Bidel, who was nearly killed by a lion four years ago, declared that he would perform no more, but the recent arrival at Neuilly of a lion of extraordinary size and ferocity proved too much for his resolution. A large and fashionable audience assembled to see him beard this brute in his den. He not only entered the cage, but threw away his whip and fork, threatening the lion with his bare hands. He succeeded in effecting his retreat in safety, amid the applause of the multitude, and is now described as a hero instead of a colossal fool.

DOCTORED AN EMPRESS.

How a Young Physician Acquired a Royal Patient.

Through His Independence He Became the Favorite Medical Attendant of the Czarina of Russia and Gained Fame and Fortune.

Among the most gay and popular members of the Russian colony at Nice, says the New York Recorder, is Mr. Botkine, the son of the famous court physician of that name, who was the favorite medical attendant of the late czarina.

A curious story is told of the circumstances which led to his appointment at court. The empress, besides being afflicted with consumption, was suffering from disease of the heart. Like many other invalids, she was forever convinced that the physicians in attendance failed to understand her case, a state of things due rather to the extraordinary modesty of her majesty than to any ignorance on the part of her doctors. For she was so devout and so extremely pious that she could not be prevailed upon to permit them to examine her chest in the ordinary manner.

Ever on the lookout for a physician who could diagnose her case, she readily granted permission to one of her ladies-in-waiting to present her to a young and, at that time, unknown doctor named Botkine. He came and created a most favorable impression upon her majesty until the moment when he asked her to remove the bodice of her dress in order to enable him to examine her chest. She at once refused to comply, and added that all the physicians who had attended her until then had prescribed for her without requiring any such immodest display.

"If your majesty declines I must refuse either to prescribe or advise," replied Botkine, with great dignity. "It is impossible for anyone to diagnose the case without a thorough examination." And before the astonished empress could utter a word he began bowing himself out, and backed himself almost into the arms of Alexander II., who was just entering.

Having heard from the ladies in the ante-chamber that a physician was with his wife, the czar asked cheerily of Dr Botkine how he found the empress, and then perceiving the latter's disconcerted look inquired what had happened. The young doctor replied that her majesty had refused to permit him or any other physician to examine her chest in the customary manner, and that under the circumstances he could not conscientiously either diagnose the case or prescribe for it.

Struck by the young man's independence of character and language as well as by his honesty and common sense the czar dismissed him in the most kindly manner, with instructions to call at the palace the following day at noon. Dr. Botkine made his appearance at the appointed time, was received by the emperor and conducted by him to the czarina, who had been in the meantime prevailed upon by her husband to submit to the examination.

The princess subsequently admitted by the young physician afforded much relief to the imperial patient thenceforth Dr. Botkine's fame and fortune were made. The empress could allow no one else to attend her. He acquired a most extraordinary influence over her and remained with her until her death at Nice. Subsequently he set up in private practice at St. Petersburg, although retaining his court appointment and the favor of the imperial family.

His usual fee for a consultation was one hundred rubles. One day he was visited by Prince Demidoff, who was as mean and avaricious as he was rich. After having prescribed the necessary remedies Dr. Botkine noticed that Prince Demidoff had extracted two five-ruble notes from his pocketbook and that he was about to tender them in payment of the consultation. "Thanks, no. Nothing at all, my dear prince," he exclaimed, in a most kindly and affectionate manner. "You ought to know that I never accept any fee at all from the poor."

CURE OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

This Young Man Relieved His Cravings by Smoking Common Mullein.

One of the Shore Line trains was coming up from New York, says the Boston Herald. A young man entered the smoking car at New London, pulled a book from his grip and a T. D. from his pocket, filled the T. D., lighted it and settled comfortably into his seat for the journey.

Pretty soon a pleasant aromatic odor began to prevade the car in his vicinity. It had a suggestion of cubebs, but was not cubebs. There was a hint of sweet fern, yet it was different.

The drummers who were playing whist in the opposite seats sniffed the air and looked about; so did the old gentleman in the seat in front of the youth with the T. D.

By and by the old gentleman turned around and said: "I beg your pardon, young man, but may I ask what you are smoking?"

The young man smiled. "I am trying to break myself of smoking," he said. "My sweetheart objects to tobacco. She doesn't care how much I smoke if I let the great weed alone. Now you, as a smoker yourself, know that the principal pleasure of smoking comes from the habit of holding the pipe or cigar in the mouth and seeing the smoke curl away. It is quite as much that as the narcotic effects of the nicotine.

"Well, then, I have that pleasure in smoking this substance. But that is not all. While it has a very pleasant taste and odor, burns freely, soothes the nerves and helps materially any rawness of the throat or bronchial tubes, the peculiar thing about it is that after smoking it a cigar or tobacco in any form tastes so badly that a man positively can't smoke it. That's how I am curing myself of smoking tobacco."

"But what is the stuff?" asked the old gentleman.

"Nothing but common mullein," replied the young man with a smile.

A USEFUL LORD.

Two Very Important Inventions Made by a British Peer.

Lord Masham, says the New York Recorder, enjoys the distinction of having registered more patents than any man in England. As a youth he was left the rectory of Addingham on condition that he should enter the church, but he declined. He then built a mill at Manningham and revolutionized the worsted trade by inventing the woolcombing machine. Wool had never until then been combed but by hand, so the saving of labor was immense. He spent a huge fortune in working out the invention to its successful issue. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent on it before it repaid him a penny, but when he did get a return it was on a scale so vast as to put the profits of all previous inventions in the shade. In a few years there was not a hand comber left. The second period of Lord Masham's business life was spent in inventing the utilization of silk waste. The story goes that he came upon a pile of dirty, impure rubbish in a London warehouse, full of leaves, dead silkworms and twigs. The owners laughed at him when he bought it for a halfpenny a pound. He spent ten years in experimenting with this. His task was perfected in 1865, when his mills commenced to produce velvet fabrics of great beauty from the hitherto worthless waste. Two years ago he converted his silk waste business into a limited liability company and was paid six million dollars in cash and four and a half million dollars in shares and debentures. He is one of the largest land owners in the midland counties, and among his other investments in land has been that of Jervaulx abbey, which formerly belonged to Lord Aylesbury. It is about twelve miles square, with the river Ure running through it for over ten miles.

A RUSSIAN CARRIAGE.

Very Nice for a Man and Girl—The Fare Not a Fixed Quantity.

The one-horse drojky is meant to hold two persons. Our experience, says a writer in Temple Bar, was that it held one and a bit. It is a common and an amusing sight to see some gallant officer deftly encircling the waist of his fair companion in one of these conveyances. His arm gets in the way so, he explains, and this is the only means of disposing of it that he can think of. The horses are first rate, small in size, but able to do a great deal of hard work, and keep their good looks in spite of it. Nearly all of them are stallions, and are bred in Russia.

The driver, who is sometimes a mere boy, wears a dark blue dressing gown kind of coat, a curiously shaped hat, and high-topped boots, and makes quite a picturesque object. His dress seems to be a very hot one for summer, but the average driver is too poor to buy cooler clothing. It is astonishing what an amount of heat Russians seem capable of bearing. Even on the hot days of August a great many of the officers wear their thick military cloaks.

There are no fixed fares for the drojky. Every time you hire one a long course of bargaining ensues between you and the driver, until at length the latter consents to take about half what he first asked. Sixpence will take you a long way, and on one occasion I got a drive for twopence. In the absence of an agreed fare the driver charges what he likes. Once we paid two rubles (four shillings) for a drive of a few hundred yards in a two-horse carriage.

FOGS ARE HEALTHFUL.

They Are Impregnated with Sulphur, Which Makes Them Antiseptic.

John Aitken's theory of fogs is gaining credence, says an exchange, and it is certainly one that has much to recommend it. There can be no question that it covers the ground better than any other.

Mr. Aitken attributes the production of mists, fogs and rain to the presence of particles of solid matter in the atmosphere. Prof. Tyndall was the first to demonstrate how the atmosphere could be filtered and to show it in a comparatively pure state.

Mr. Aitken is of opinion that water vapor clings to and condenses on these particles, either bringing them down as rain or remaining suspended with them as mist or fog.

Chloride of sodium derived from the sea is the most extensive fog producer, but sulphur is the common base of town fogs, and he suggests that it is well that it should be so because the sulphur has an antiseptic effect on the stagnant air and saves us from worse evils than fog.

This is good news to sufferers from an annoyance which, if the theory broached be true, cannot be got rid of. There is no special cause of uneasiness as to the sulphur fogs, and on the whole they are blessings in thick disguise.

All the same, if we strained our smoke a little so as to get rid of the dirty carbon it would be more cleanly and altogether better for us.

A MISLEADING TITLE.

Honestly Owned by a Man Who Would Dispense with It.

"Speaking of military titles," said a gentleman to a Boston Journal reporter, "there is one man in Massachusetts who would give a great deal to be rid of his. I mean Gen. P. A. Collins. You must know that when Mr. Claflin was a governor, in 1873, he honored Mr. Collins with a staff appointment as judge advocate general. The general wore his uniform, enjoyed the festivities at which members of the staff were always welcome, and, in fact, thought well of the whole arrangement. As years wore on he began to tire a little of the title, and when he went to Washington as a Massachusetts representative he found it a source of great embarrassment. Hearing him addressed as general, his new friends, largely from the south and themselves veterans, would ask, innocently: 'General, where did you serve?' and then the Massachusetts man would have to throw cold water over the gathering by confessing that he had won his title by peaceful service on the staff of the governor of Massachusetts."

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